# IGHT DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. THE BATTLE OF PETROPOLOSKI.

A RUSSIAN PRIVATEER.

INTERESTING ITEMS THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Turner, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from California to the The steamship Star of the West arrived outward at

Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, on the morning of the 22d ult., and left at midnight of the 23d ult., with passengers and \$625,000 in specie on freight, to Charles Morgan. The steamer Sierra Nevada, connecting, left San Fran-

cisco on the evening of the 9th, passed steamer Uncle Sam on the 15th, within five days sail of Sau Francisco, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the night of the 21st. Her passengers crossed the Transit route in thirty-

Steamship Star of the West left Punta Arenas at midnight of the 23d, with 296 passengers and \$600,000 in specie, for New York. Called at Key West for coal, and left on the evening of the 28th, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at this port fyesterday morning, having experienced strong gales and heavy sea from northeast and north-

west throughout the voyage.

The following distinguished persons are among her passengers:—Hon. Senator Gwyn; Hon. C. K. Garrison; Samuel Brannau, Esq.; W. C. Ralston, Esq.; Major A. J. Smith, U. S. A.; J. Ross Browne, Esq.; Purser Weich, U. S. N.; S. H. Ulmer, Esq., and others. Vessels in port at San Juan del Norte, Dec. 23, 1854:

Vessels in port at San Juan del Norto, Dec. 23, 1854:—
United States frigate Columbia, fifty guns, T. B. Wilson, commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commander Newton, of the home squadron, arrived on the
20th ult., bringing Mr. Wheeler, minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Marling, minister to Guatemala, and also Mr.
Fabens special agent for the United States government.
Officers and crew all well.

Her British Majesty's steam frigate Termagant, thirtysix guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodors Hoaderson, of the West India squadron, having Mr. Green,
the English consul, on board, arrived a few days prior
to the Columbia, accompanied by the frigate Vestal, of
twenty-six guns, and brig of war Daring, of ten guns.

The English mail steamer Dec left for Chagres on the

The English mail steamer Dec left for Chagres on the morning of the 22d. H. B. M.'s frigate Vestal, for Jamaica, left the harbor on the evening of the 23d, but grounded on the outward bar; and at the time of the lling of the Star of the West the steamer Daniel Wah ster, for New Orleans, was assisting in towing her off. The United States steam frigate Princeton, attached to

Com. Newton's squadron, was hourly expected. The following is the specie list of the Star of the West:-

Adams & Co		359,11
Wells, Fargo & Co		90,00
Wm. Hoge & Co		
Wm. Seligman & Co		
J. Bloomingdale & Co		19,10
To order		15,06
Newhouse & Spatz, Philadelp	hia	22,42
Total		\$801,00
We are indebted to Mr. R. I		

the West, and to the expresses of Messrs. Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co., for files of California papers.

During the month of November the enormous sum

\$5.276.562 was shipped from San Francisco by the steamers for the Atlantic States, to which add \$1,544,468, the amount carried by the Sonora, and we have a grand total from Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, inclusive, of \$7,121,030.

Two or three more indignation meetings had been held by the citizens of the First ward of San Francisco, calling upon Alderman Hyde to resign his seat in the Coun-A formal protest had also been signed and sent to the Council by the citizens. In the Superior Court of San Francisco, an application

was made by a Chinaman for naturalization papers. The Court referred the matter to several prominent members of the bar, who were of the opinion that the Chinese ware not white persons within the meaning of the naturalization laws, and could not be admitted as citizens, and so the Court decided.

The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of San Francisco, and three Assistant Engineers, took place on the 4th ult. Chas. P. Duane was re-elected Chief, and Wim. Free, Frank Wheeler and Jos. Capprice, Assistant Engineers

The New England Society of San Francisco, were making preparations for the celebration of Forefather's Day. of the bar, who were of the opinion that the Chinese

Day. The Grand Jury of San Francisco had indicted fifty

The Grand Jury of San Francisco had indicted liftypine Chinamen for nuisances.

In Los Angeles, David Brown and Felipe Alvitre had
both been found guilty of murder. The latter is sentenced to be hung on the 12th of January.

An agent of Adams & Co. hal started from Los Angeles
for Salt Lake. It is his intention to thoroughly examine
the route with special reference to its practicability for
a stage route, and should it be favorable, and inducements offer, a line of stages will be placed thereon.

Crooks, who was to have been hung at Sonora, had his
sentence commuted to ten years confinement in the
State Friam.

State Prison.

A miner by the name of Charles Sprague, aged fifty years, from Bover, Me., was killed at Gold Hill, by the caving in of the bank in the claim in which he was at

Morrison, alias "Tipperary," who escaped from the State Prison, was seen and pursued by the officers in search for him. He made a desperate attempt to shoot the officers and escape, when one of them fired the con-tents of his pittol through his back, and mortally wound

ents of his pixto through his back, and mortally wounded him.

A number of capitalists in Los Angeles have purchased the land required to lay out a new city on the creek six miles inland from San Pedro. The Californian says, with some expense, the creek can be made as good a harbor as can be found on this coast.

The subject of building a railroad from Los Angeles to the Colorado is engaging the attention of the citizens of the Colorado is engaging the attention of the citizens of the former place, and meets with universal favor. The Californian states that a number of the wealthy citizens of that place have promised that they would take stock to a large amount.

Another Version of the Attack on Petropo-lockl—By an Eye-Witness.
THE BRITISH STEAMER ENTERING THE HARBOR UN-DER AMERICAN COLORS—LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE

THE BRITISH STEAMER ENTERING THE HARBOR UNDER AMERICAN COLORS—LARGE EUSSIAN FORCE AT THE AMOOR.

From an extra issued from the office of the Polymesian, we learn that the American brig Noble, Capt. Robertson, reached Honolulu on the 12th Nov., direct from Petropolosit, where she was lying at the time of the attack by the ailled fieet in August last. The Noble was struck by several shots from the squadron during the action, but sustained no very serious damage.

The Polymesian extracts from the letter of a resident of Petropoloski to a gentleman in Honolulu some further particulars regarding the bombardment, which did not appear in the aillies' version of the affair, and which puts matters in a new light:—

The writer above refored to says:—The combined fleet was lying here about a fortnight, during which time two attempts were made to take the place, both of which, from some unknown cause, failed. Although the Russians made a brave and determined resistance, the force opposed to them was so decidedly superior, in point of numbers and arms, that it was the general expectation that the place would be taken, which, without doubt, would have been the case, if the attacking party had followed up the advantages they obtained in both actions. The first time they attacked the place in its strengest position, receiving the fire of three forts, mounting together 19 guns, alsoof the Russian frigate Aurora and transport Dwina—in all 49 guns. The first had in action three frigates and a steamer, mounting so far as known, 80 guns. After a sharp contest of about twenty misutes, one of the forts of fire guns was silenced, another of three guns takes by storm, and in asother hour five guns of the only romaining for twers made uncless for the rest of the action, leaving siz guns of the forts in order and the frigate and transport to engage. At this time, which was shout noon, the English and French ceased firing—they only having main, and the fire for some time—and soon hauled off beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, thus t

yout the reach of the guns of the fort, thus terminating the action.

After this affair no further attempt was made for four days, during which time the Russians had entirely repaired their damages, with the exception of two guns completely disabled. Upon the fourth day another attack was made at an early hour on the weatest point in the place, defended by two forts mounting nine guns. In half an hour after the first gun was fired, both forts were silected, and the steamer commenced landing men, which was effected with but little loss. The spot chosen for landing was at the base of a high hill, leaving the shore about midway between the forts which had been quieted. After landing, they marched in the direction of the fort situated at the back of the town, and from there made a successful attempt to scale, which was well done, although it was very steep and traversed only by small paths and thickly covered with small wood.

At this point the scene of action was obscured from observers by a thick fog and smoke from musketry which had been engaged some fifteen minutes. Shortly after the firing ceased, and when the fog cleared up, which was ease, the Russians were found to be in possession of the place still. The assallants had returned to their reasels. This concluded the affair, as the second day after the entire feet gu under way and stood out of port, and after lying off and on for a day or two, disappeared altogether.

and one English officer killed, and three scilors taken prisoners, two of whom have since died, leaving one Englishman living.

Upon the person of one of the French officers killed, — supposed to have been in command of the landing party, — was found a plan of attack upon the town, with the forts, etc., but not altogether correct, being evidently taken from some old account of the place. Therein was also stated that the number of men selected for the landing as 675, and after the first party landed, five more boats came ashore, probably swelling the number to about 1,000 men; but this cannot be positively known.

The Russians report their force in action to repulse the landing party, to have been 300 men; but probably this is a low estimate, although the assaulting party was evidently much superior in numbers.

I omitted to mention that upon the first appearance of the fleet off the port, the steamer entered the harbor under the American flag, although her nationality was suspected. She went out again immediately, and the next morning they all came in together. The Russians are very indignant at the use of the American flag, and that, in connection with an account of the battle, has determined the Governor here to send an officer as a special courier to the Emperor direct.

There are now here the frigate Aucrea, the transport Dwins, a corvette recently arrived, and two small craft belonging to the government. The frigates Diana and Palladar are both at the river Amor, a Russian military colony, where are also the Governor-General of Siberia, Admiral Puttatio and about 5,000 troops, and two or three small vessels, including a steamer.

three small vessels, including a steamer.

Russian Privateer in the Harbor of San Francisco.

The Echo du Pacifique says it is understood that the Russian ship Kamschatka, which now lies in our barbor, is only a privateer, prepared to leave the port at the earliest moment, to attack the Freuch and English merchantmen; but we can re-assure our readers with regard to her. If the Kamschatka dosires to begin her adventures, she will soon find somebody to speak to. The English frigate President, which left two days after the arrival of the Kamschatka, did not go without learning the true character of the latter vessel, and has not left the vicinity of San Francisco; and will re-enter the harbor about the 16th or 20th of this month. Besides, the French frigate Alceste left Callao on the 10th of October, destined hither, and is now due. The English steamer Virago will likewise soon be back to our harbor. We know that the Kamschatha has eight guns and a crew of 100 men, and that she did not come hither for nothing; but she is watched so closely that if she leaves the harbor she will follow the Sitka.

The Miners.

[From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 9.]

Notwithstanding the absence of rain, which is getting to be severely felt by the miners, the news from all the principal northern mines continues to be of a very encouraging character, and we have no doubt, from what is now taking place, that with the saivent of the rains, we shall have to report a very considerable yield.

A large nugget of gold, weighing I'l ibs., was found in Sonora, a week ago, at a depth of four feet; it is intermixed with quark, and is said to contain 10 lbs. of pure gold, and is valued at \$2,000.

In Calaveras county, near Moquelume Hill, a beautilump of crystalized gold, weighing I's onnee, was picked up on a gulch by an Indian boy. From Camp Glencowe learn that a party of miners struck upon a very rich lead and took out from \$10 to \$20 to the pan, and that considerable excitement had taken place in that Tocality.

In Caldwellis garden, near Shaw's Elst, Toolumpa

considerable excitement had taken place in that locality.

In Caldwells's garden, near Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, a party of miners have been very successful, having struck a lead which yielded two ounces to the pan; in one forencon they took out \$1,000.

The South Carolina Company have sold their quartz claim on Carsen Hill, Calaveras county, to an English company, for the good round sum of \$24,000.

We learn that rich gold plains some twenty miles in extent, were discovered a few weeks since on the east for the Carson river, but that very little mining could be done, as the river had frozen and the weather was intensely cold.

Theatrical and Musical Affairs.

Theatrical and Musical Affairs.

[From the Alta California, Dec. 9.]

The American theatre, under the management of Mr. Neafie, opened on Monday evening, Dec. 4th, with Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals." Since then they have been playing old English comedies.

At the Metropolitan, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been performing on off nights with the Italian operatrops. John Brougham's drama of the 'Irish Yankee' has been played twice, with considerable success. On Wednesday evening, Donicetti's opera of 'Maria di Rohun' was presented for the Brst time in California, with Barill as the prima donna. Mrs. Yochees sings in this opera, and also Herr Mengls. It was suing again last night for the benefit of Scola, the tenor of the troupe.

last night for the beneat or Scoia, the tenor of the troups.

The lease of Mrs. Sinclair will expire during the present month. If she does not re-lease the establishment, it is said that she intends going to London, where a good engagement has been offered her.

The annual hall of the Sau Francisco Blues, one of our finest military compenies, will take place at the Metropolitan on Monday evening.

A new theatre is about to be built in Sonora.

M. and Madame Monplaisir are deasing at the American.

rican.
Thierry and Bernadelli are at the Metropolitan.
The theatre in Maryeville is doing a good business.
Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Miss Caroline Chapman, and Miss Julia Gould are there.
Nothing has been heard of Miss Laura Keene since

her sudden departure for Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark are in the city, but are doing no thing.

4	Miscellangous.	ł
	Former Minens' Liouve —a ctery in the state Treasurer's office furnishes the Sidie Journal with the following statement of the number of minens' licenses issued to each county for the year 1854;—	1
ı	El Dorado	Ł
ij	Calaveras	f
d	Nevada	ı
u	Placer	ı
1	Mariposa 8,200 Siskiyou	ł
а	Triaity 6,300 Klamath	ŀ
1	Sjerra 6,000 San Joaquin 500	à
Н	Tuelumne 5,300 Stanislaus 500	1
1	Yuba 4,500	1
1	Butte 4,300 Total 103,140	1
П	As each license is four dollars, the amount coming	a

As each license is four dollars, the amount coming into the State Treasury from this source, if the various Sheriffs have disposed of all they have received, will be \$154,710; that is, the total amount of foreign miners licenses collected will be \$412,000; less for collection twefsty-five per cent, or \$103,140, leaving \$309,420 to be divided equally between the State and the respective counties in which the money is collected, each county retaing, for county purposes, one-half of the net amount collected.

THE MINES IN SONORA.—The party that left San Diego The Missis in Sonoma.—The party that left San Diego in July last, says the Herald, in search of gold mines beyond the Colorado and Gila rivers, in Mexico, returned is tweek. After crossing the Colorado, they travelled up the Gila about three hundred miles, stopping at the Pimo's villages some fifteen days, waiting for one of their party, who went to Altar to gain information of the location of the gold mines. At the expiration of the location of the gold mines, At the expiration of that time, the man not returning, they pushed on to Salt river, and travelled up that river to its junction with the San Francisco Shout fifty miles, trying every mile or so, but no ore was to be found. After crossing over to the Pimo's villages, and prospecting up the Gila about seventy-five miles, without soccess, they went south into Sonera to a place called ———where gold was found in small quantities, but there was no water. From here they went north, by the way of the Pimos, till they struck the Salt river about forty miles higher up than where they had previously prospected that stream, and found a little gold, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. The party returned from this piace to the Pimo's villages again, where they split up—five to the Pimo's villages again, where they split up—five to them going to Tueson and five returning to San Diego, where they arrived in good condition, after an absence of four months and nine days, fully satisfied to, wait till the railroad is completed before they take another cruise into Sonora in search of gold.

Struker Underwarder Attacesp.—The steam tug Unterwarder from Philadelphia, arrived at San Evenciuse.

into Sonora in search of gold.
STIAMEN UNDERWEITER ATRICAGED.—The steam tug Underwriter, from Philadelphia, arrived at San Francisco on the 5th ult., and was immediately attached by Mesers.
B. Davidson & Co., as the property of Henry Meiggs, who was indebted to this firm to a large amount.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

At the Napa Hotel, Napa City, by J. H. Hatch, Esq.,
Mr. W. V. McGarvey, of Stanislaus county, to Miss
Martha A. Barnes, of Napa county.
At lone City, by James Livermore, Esq., Mr. William
Amick, of Dry Croek, to Miss Matlida Phillips, of Ione
Valley.
In San Diego, by Hon. D. B. Kurtz, County Judge, Mr.
Edward Schneider to Miss Louisa Fischer, all of San

Diego.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Johann D. Karsch to Miss Berths Freeze.
By the Rev. Mr. Labarry, Mr. E. Nunan to Miss Margaretta Ann McNamara, both of San Francisco.
In Ione City, by Rev. W. P. Heath, Mr. Thomas J. Armstrong, late of Kentucky, to Miss Alvina A. A. Styles.

In San Francisco, Dec. 1st, the lady of Mr. S. Mark, of daughter.

In Spring Valley, El Dorado county, Mrs. Hannah M. Drown, aged 46 years.

In San Francisco, Mary Lirsie, infant daughter of Robert H, and Matlida D. Bennett, aged nine months.

In Maripesa, Mr. Thomas C. Fletcher, aged 27 years, formerly of Rockingham county, Va.

In San Francisco, after a long and severe illness, of infi amation of the bowels, Lawrence Yableusky, aged 25 years.

2) years. In San Prancisco, infant son of H. A. and Mary Russell,

aged 5 months.

'In Yreks, B. E. Pescock, aged '31 years.
In San Francisco, Dec. 2d, Charles, only child of Charles and Harriet Thomas, aged 5 years and 10 months.

markets.

\*\*Markets.\*\*

\*\*Markets.\*\*

\*\*Markets.\*\*

\*\*Markets.\*\*

\*\*San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1854.

\*\*Figure.\*\*—Sales, from first hands, of 380 bbls. Haxall, bad, at 86 per bbl., and 190 do. Belmont, on private terms. Jobbing sales of 380 qr. sacks Golden Cate, at \$5 25; 400 do. Magnolia, at \$5 80; 200 do. Yreta, at \$5; 200 do. tomestic, at \$7 60; 200 do. Alviso, at \$5; 600 de. repacked Calle, at \$7 75; 100 do. Fairchid's self-raising, at \$10; 3,000 qr. sacks Happy Valley, on private terms and at auction; 162 half sacks damaged Chile, at \$5 90 per 200 lbs.

\*\*Conn Maxi.\*\*—A lot of 50 half bbls. sour sold at auction at \$2 per half bbl.

\*\*Grain.\*\*—In wheat and barier, particularly the latter, there is much anumation. Three lots of good milling wheat, embracing 1,000 sacks, sold at \$25,c., and 600 do., fair, at 2c. per 15. Four lots of Chifornia barley, embracing 4,190 bags, soid at 15,c. per 1b., and at the close, negotiations were pending for 5,000 bags more at the same figure. In onta the only sale reported was 100 sacks domestic at 25,c. per 1b. Sale of 106 sacks California buck wheat at 25,c., and jobbing sales 6f 450 sacks bran at 15,c. per 1b.

POTATORS.—Sales of 1,125 bags, at 1 Mc. a 1 %c. per lb.
RICE.—35 tierces Carolina sold at p. u. t.; 100,000 lbs.
Manila, at 8c., and 75,000 lbs. China No. 2; in two lots,
at 8 %c. per lb.
SUGAR.—Sales of 33,000 lbs. China, at 10c.; 38,400 do.
do. No. 1, at p. n. t.; 100 bbls. New Orleans, at 11 %c.,
and 160 do. "coffer crushed," at 13c. per lb.
CANDUS.—Sales of 500 boxes alamantime, to arrive, at
37 %c.; 100 do. dark do., at 43c.; and at auction, 200
do. inferior do., at 33 %c. a 34 %c.; and 25 do. Cincinnati
do., at 45 %c. a 48c. per lb.
SALERATUS.—Sales of 15 cases in 71b. bags at 25c., and 27 do.
in 151b. do. at 45c. per bag.
SALERATUS.—500 boxes Bassett's (10lbs. each) sold at
10c. per lb.

Salemates.—500 boxes Bassett's (10lbs, each) sold at 10c, per lb.
Corres.—Sale of 50 bags Costa Rica at 16½c., and at auction 20 do. Rio at 15½c. per lb.
Case Goors.—Sales of 50 cases lobsters at \$5 75; 100 dozen Wright's oysters, ex Celestial, at \$7, and 100 cases pie-fruits at \$5 25 per dozen.
Srices—An invoice of 3,000 lbs. grain pepper, 200 do. cloves, 500 do. nutmegs, 1,000 do. alspice, ex Celestial, noil before arrival at 75 per cent on New York cost. Also, ex Celestial and Sting Ray, 150 dozen ground pepper; ½ lb., glass, at \$2, and 200 do. casis at \$3 75 per dozen.
Tonacco—Auction sales of 35 cases olive, at 25 a 27 cents; 10 do. Banks', at 15 a 15½c. and 10 do. Diadem.

per dozen.

Tonacco—Auction sales of 35 cases olive, at 25 a 27 cents; 10 do. Banks', at 15 a 15½c; and 10 do., Diadem, at 14 a 15½c; per lb.

Provisions.—Sales of 450 cases lard, in 15 and 20 lb. tins, at p. n. t.; 200 kegs do. at p. n. t.; 100 kegs do. at 1½c; and at auction; 10 cases inferior do. at 12c, per lb. Sales of 100 halfs bbls. extra clear pork, at \$12 50 per half bbl.; and 8 cases cheese, at 27½c, per lb. Also, at auction, 50 firkins inferior butter, at 10½c. a 10½c. Lgcorss.—Sales of 200 ber butter, at 10½c.

per 1b.
Liquona.—Sales of 200 kegs, 52 bbls, whiskey, and 5 half pipes American brandy, at 51-30 per gallon. Also, to arrive per Sweepstakes, 100 bbls, whiskey, at p. n. t.
Broons.—Sale of 140 dozen, per Sting Ray, before arri-

val. at p. n. t.
SPIRITE TURPENTINE.—In addition to sales reported yesterday, 2.000 gallons sold, to arrive per George Butts, at
\$3 per gallon.
COAL.—Sales of 100 tons Lackawana, ex Celestial, and
1,000 tons Chile, to Gas Company, at p. n. t.
Oil Vithol.—50 carboys sold on private terms.

Interesting from Nicaragua.

OUR GREYTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NOITE DE NICARACIA, Dec. 22, 1854,
Arrival of the Frigate Columbia—Interviews between the
American Commodore and British Admiral—The Mosquito Protectorate, dec., de.,
The frigate Columbia, flag ship of Commodore Newton,
of the home supplies a served here on the morning of

of the home squadron, arrived here on the morning of the 20th instant. Mr. Wheeler, minister to Nicaragua; Mr. Marling, minister to Guatemala, and Mr. Fabens of Greytown notoriety, and now a special agent of the United States government to take certain testimonies in these parts, came in the Columbia.

Commodore Henderson, of the English navy, is here

with the Termagant and Vestal, twenty six gun frigates, and the brig Daring. Soon after the Columbia's arrival Commodore Newton held a conference with the Eaglish Commodore, the result of which is not known. It is generally presumed, however, that John Bull is quite deairous of backing out of the Mosquito protectorate, having just about as much as he can attend to in other parts; and it need not be presumed at all from the force she is now concentrating in these waters, that they have any notion of wasting gunpowder in the matter. The truth is this—most of the vessels sent out here cannot be used during the winter in the Russian campaign; so to keep the men in drill, (but above all to keep them on board ship at all,) they send their returning Baltic and Norh Sea vessels out this way.

No government has been established at Greytown yet, but Martin is still hovering about its rains. He dinos with the English Commodore now and then.

The Mosquito flag waves over the few scattered huts, and his Royal Highness Jamasso, alias George Robert Frederick, paddles about him. The Princess Royal is a very good washerwoman, but sadly neglects the linen of the royal household.

The English mail stoamer Dee left for Chagres this morning.

The English frigate Vestal will leave to day or to-morwith the Termagant and Vestal, twenty six gun frigates,

morning.

The English frigate Vestal will leave to day or to morrow for Jamaica.

The Princeten, attached to Commodore Newton's squadron, is expected here daily.

The Hon. Mr. Marling left here this day on route for M. C.

The Know Nothings in Massachusetts.

OCR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1854.

Some Account of the Origin and Progress of the Know
Nothing Party in Massachusetts—"Naticium"—AntiCatholism—Popish Interference in our Electrons—Effeet thereof Interference of the General Government Furnishe to the Know Northeap - The Future de. de. The Legislature of Massachusetts will assemble here on Wednesday next, January 3, 1895. It will constat, politically, of members of but one party, with some half-dozen exceptions, all of which will be in the House of Representatives, as the Senators elected are all members of the victorious organization. Not only is this so, but the party which has achieved so signal and unpreceistence until within the last few months. A state affairs so strange, coupled with the disappearance from the political arena of that party which had ruled effections would be supported by the support of the party thirty years, and which looked upon its ascendancy as established beyond the reach of the frowns of fate, is calculated to excite feelings of a deeper character than are ordinarily stirred by political occurrences. As the new part comes in, and the old one removes what was left of its shadow, we may "improve" the time to give some ac-count—so far as such a thing is possible—of the origin

of the former, and of those things that have enabled it to emerge from nothing to absolute dominion. There has existed in this city for some years past a strong native American feeling; but it has carely ex-tended beyond Boston and its vicinity, and it has been rather of a social than a political character. In appeal, ing to foreigners for their votes, all our political parties have stood on the same level; and hence the "natives" have been hostile to them, but rarely have been powerful enough, until recently, to make their hostility felt. Occasionally they have been so strong as to affect materially our municipal elections. Such was the case in for Mayor of Boston was chosen. This, however, was but a temporary affair, and grew out of the defeat of whigs in the nation in 1844. That defeat was attributed by the sufferers here to the votes of foreign born citizens of New York; and Mr. Webster, at a great whilg meeting held in Faneuil Hall, on the Saturday evening preceding our election, and when it was known that New York had gone against Mr. Clay, made a speech such as it would gladden the Know Nothings of these days to hear. It was one of those "great utterances" of which Mr. Webster was sometimes guilty, but which seldem came to anything. The native party fell away. douten resumed its allegiance to whiggery. Very little was heard for years on the subject. The foreign population of the city rapidly increased; and so far were men from anticipating what has occurred, that the opinion was commonly expressed that Boston would som fall into the bands of the Catholic Irish, who composed about two Ofths of its population in 1859. The decline of the democratic party after 1844, by rendering contention with the whigs hopeless, had an unfavorable effect on the "natives." The rise of the coalition, too, had the same effect, as that party absorbed pretty much all the active politicians of the State who did not belong to the whig organization. Besides, men had not then become thoroughly disgusted with the old parties. The "native's material, however, existed, and only awaited the occurrence of circumstances and the appearance of the right men, to become a power in the State. The coalition and whige both made much of the foreign voters, and if these voters had only known when they were well off they would never have been so foolish as to emerge from

the mass of the community, and so afford a salient point of attack to their enemies.

Thus stood matters in the autumn of 1853, when the people were about to vote upon the question of adopting the new State constitution, which had been made in the the new State constitution, which had been made in the summer of that year, and when it was the universal opinion that the triumph of the coalition, through the adoption of the new constitution, was about to be perfected, and [the whig party to receive its coup de grace. Two things, however, occurred which not only overthrew the coalition, but which prepared the way for the rapid creation and salendid triumah of the American next. Two things, however, occurred which not only overthrew the coalition, but which prepared the way for the rapid creation and spleadid triumph of the American party. The first of these events was the consolidation of the Catholic voters, as such, in opposition to the new constitution. That such consolidation was effected, and that it caused that constitution's rejection, are facts well known to all men. This arrangement was effected under the lead and supervision of some of our principal whigs, who acted in concert with the higher Catholic olergy and other Catholic notabilities in this State. It has pleased the parties to this arrangement to deny that it ever was made; but one has only to look at the returns of the votes from the different towns to become convinced that it was entered upon, and that it did the work for which it was formed. He man who had a part in that election, especially in those places where Irish Catholic voters were and are most numerous, but knows what I state to be the simple truth. Whole legions of such voters who had never before acted with the whig party, and who know as much of the merits of the question at issue as Kanaka of the immaculate conception, voted against the new constitution, and did their part toward the calvation of the whigs. Forty sight hours before the opening of the polis there were not five hundred in Masschusstis, out of the list of the leading conspirators, who believed that the whigs could be victorious; and when it was seen that one of the causes of the unexpected result was the combination of fereign born Catholics to produce it—for which all believed they had received a consideration, or were about to recover one—a feeling was roused that it required as great segrency to esse must lead to grave results. Even the mass of the sings were should and not only as participte distens, but also as mare every flay politicians; for it was plain enough that if the

Catholies could be combined to help save them from destruction, they could be combined to destroy them should the democrats hid highest for the support of such mercuaries. Such foreign condotiers could not be relied upon by any party, so that, as a mere matter of policy, it was evident that the leading whigh had been guilty of an error that might, in various ways, prove fatal to the whige cause. They had taught foreigners they had called into exustence a Frankenstein whom they could not expect always to control. It is but justice to the balk of the whigs, however, to state that they felt indignant and a armed, more as citizens than as party men, and that they shared largely in the feeling of resembnent that burned in the bosoms of their defeated foes. As an abstract sentiment, they probably were more hostile to foreigners than the coalitionists, to say nothing of the whig belief that the election of 1832 had been decided in favor of the democrats by the aid of foreigners, precisely as had been that of 1844.

But, important as was the action of our Catholics in 1853, it could hardly have led to those grand consequences that have just exhibited themselves, if another event had not happened which threw loose upon the community the materials of a great party, and left them ready to be made use of for the formation of any new political organization that sagacious men might choose to enter upon. I allude to the interference of the general government in our local elections. General Cushing's famous letter, virtually forbiding the democrats to act with the free soilers, which was tantamount to ordering them to surrender to the whigs, was one of the best things for the purpose of the natives that ever appeared. They ought to have had it written in letters of gold, out of gratitude to its illustrious author, who is not likely to get off anything more effective in political writing if the were to enrible on until doomskay. It was the custom of that excellent and renowned potentate, the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, to have the

The effect of Gen. Cushing's letter was to disband the coalition. It is possible—perhaps I should say it is prosbable—that if that letter had never been written, the Catholic combination would not have proved fatal to the coalition; but the two things were too much for it. The democrats were thus thrown out of the arens as a political party, and so were the free soilers. These parties went to pieces just when another party was requiring recruits; and they were the more ready to join the Know Nethings when that party began to exhibit itself, because it appeared to two feelings that were just then strong in their bosoms. The first was hostility to forsigners, and the second was hostility to the national administration, this latter sentiment having been avowed by our Know Nothings from the commencement of their existence as a party. By joining the new party, members of the twoold ones would not only be able to punish the Catholics, but also their Washington fees. A third sentiment came somewhat later into play, namely, that they should also be able to take part in breaking down the whigs of Massachusetts, who had provided so largely from the Catholic ston, and from General Circle.

they should also be able to take part in breaking down the whige of Massachusetts, who had proited so largely from the Catholic vote, and from General Cushing's power as a "crushing out" political unschipe. The junction of so many free sollers and democrata with the "native" party, whose example was followed at a later period by almost half as many white, was what gave it so commanding a position in Massachusetts. There were other causes that would have called a party into being, which might have played a respectable part in our politics. The eld religious animosity to Rome has been on the increase here for some years, just in the same ratio that the Catholics have increased in numbers. Then the belief that foreigners were successful compositors with matives for labor, and had caused wages to be reduced through their competition, had had much effect on the minds of certain classes of the community, and created a "native" American sentiment. But these and some other things of a kindred character, never would or could have made a party strong enough to rule the state, having first struck down all other service has forest and the party strong enough to rule the state, having first struck down all other services have forest and the party strong enough to rule the state, having first struck down all other services have forest and the services of the community and created a party strong enough to rule the state, having first struck down all other services have forest and the services of the community and the services of the community and the minds of certain classes of the community and created a "native" American sentiment. But these and the services of the community and the service

reduced through their competition, had had much effect on the minds of certain classes of the community, and created a "native" American sentiment. But these and some other things of a kindred character, never would or could have made a party strong enough to rule the State, having first struck down all other parties, but for the occurrence of the events abovementioned, which had caused tens of thousands of free soilers and democrats to believe that there was nothing loft for them to shoose between except Know Nothingism and annihilation, with the recommendation is favor of the former that by supporting it they would be enabled to obtain a rich revenge upon those who had done them so much injury. A native American party there would have been, in any event, in Massachusetts in 1845, but its numbers woulf have been limited, and its labors have been unknown beyond the boundaries of our cities and large town. It might have reached to 25,000 voters, but could not have been greater than that number.

The first movement toward the organization of the Know Nothing party was made in the last part of 1853, and while the battle over the new constitution was going. It is not the least singular fact in its history that almost all the present leading members of it were at that time acting with the Irish Catables, and the national administration, against the new constitution. Some of them are supposed to have been actual parties to the priests. Wh. Garciner himself has the whige and the priests. Wh. Garciner himself has the whige and the priests. Wh. Garciner himself has the whige of infibit be one of the parties of the whige and the priests. Wh. Garciner himself has the whige of infibit be one of the candidates of the whige show howere the principal contractors for Catable votes.

Late in 1863 the first lodge, or commit, (I think it was then colled "veigwam," and everything about the parties to be one of the candidates of the whige who were the principal contractors for Catable votes.

Late in 1863 the first lodge, or commit who are now so rabid for office in the councils, not one has belonged to the order six months. Some of the Webster whigs joined it at the start, but they have furnished very few office seekers. If I am correctly informed, Mr. Gariner had belonged to the order only about three months when he received the nomination for Governor; and, it is certain that Mr. Wilder, who came so as a being nominated for Governor, and who is a leading candidate for United States Sensitor, had not been in thated over a week when it was proposed to make him the head of the party. It may be stated that, as a gene-

the head of the party. It may be stated that, as a general rule, and with some few exceptions, the men who have been elected to office or who are most clamprous for places now, are those who have done the least for the party. They are principally eleventh hour men, or later than that. Some of then, indeed, did not come in until long past twelve o'clock. Mr. Nelson, whom it is preposed to make Conneillor from the Middlesex district, is one of these, he having joined the order since the November election, an long to get office. Mr. Hichardson, Sheriff of Worcester, joined the order after the State election, and was made Mayor of Worcester city in consequence. Mr. Brown, the Lieutenant Governor election, and one of the last to abandon it, his anti-siavery/swniments being strong. He joined the order in August, or about that time. There was, indeed, a regular stampede of all the partics of all complexions, towardthe new party, as soon as it was clear that to join it would be a paring investment. The later accessions were principally whigh, some of whom went into the councils in the knep of turning the order to the benefit of the regular while party, while others old the same thing to benefit themselves.

How small is the regular 'mative' element in the victorious party will appear from the fact that, out of some 425 members of the new Senste and House, only about \$8, or one-fourteenth part, are genuine 'mative ples at unbestimingly elighteen months ago as to-day, with the exception of \$8. Fisces, who has been named for the impeterrally of fiels, not an original astive has been named done to the delegation elect who ever belonged to the 'mative' when it was a done or one of the delegation elect who ever belonged to the 'native' when it was a done or of the same parties, has its Homer was an Irahman, and that his name was clearly a corruption of O'Mears, down to Mr. Tation, the old liberty party man, there is not one of the delegation elect who ever belonged to the 'natives' when it was a done-town thouse of the mativ did not yote for any one. These forces, asses to become discontented would constitute a formidable party, and get pessession of the government, if the Gardene administration should prove a weak one and unequal to the great task which is law undertaken.

ALGOMA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

EFORTED SAFETY OF THE SLOOP OF WAR ALBANY.
The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, J. D.
bulloch, commander, arrived yesterday morning from

New Orleans via Havana. There was nothing of in-terest stirring at the latter place.

One of the passengers by the Black Warrior reports having left Laguyra on the 8th of October. The sloop of war Albany was then in port-officers and crew all

well. He thinks she was going down the coast. The Black Warrior experienced very heavy weather on her passage home, and on the 29th encountered a very strong gale from the north and west, which lasted twen-

ty-four hours.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1864.

Declarations of Messes. Felix and Estrampes Tuken Again

—Admissions of the Latter—His Interview with the
Captain General—Wreck of the British Ship Isabella

Since my last, by direct steamer, the captain and mate of the schooner John G. White have been remove I from the Spanish frigate Peola to the Tacon prison, and kept two days incomunicados, while their declara tions were being taken a second time. The object seems to be to press something out in relation to Mr. Felix, to justify what has already been done through the orders of General Manzano, and what they wish to do through the "military commission." The desire for blood seems to be strong with all the subordinates, and it remains to be seen how far it may affect the chief, who has power over the ultimate issue of (abrication, perjury and de-nunciation. The story of Francisco Hernandez, as far as it relates to Mr. Felix, is undoubtedly an invention o

as it relates to Mr. Felix, is undoubtedly an invention of fear for self-preservation, and in several particulars in relation to Mr. Estrampes is incorrect.

At the visitation of prisons made the other day (24th) by General Concha, a few words were exchanged with Francisco Estrampes, in which the latter stated that he alone was guilty of the introduction of arms, &c., and that all the other prisoners were innocent of any offence whatever against the Spanish government; "that Mr. Felix was an acquaintance of his, but that he had no other association with him; that he was not his second, as had been stated by Hernandez, and that the captain and mate of the schooner John G. White were entirely ignorant of what had been his plans, and were actually ignorant of the contents of the packages which he had shipped by their vessel." The Captain General silenced him, and stated that he "was well advised of his plans; that he did not wish or expect him to criminate himself, and that his words uttered in behalf of the others were the promptings of his duty; that his trial would prothat he did not wish or expect him to criminate himself, and that his words attered in behalf of the others were the promptings of his duty; that his trial would proceed to the end," &c. How long is it since General Concha was in flight for France, concealed through long days in unsearchable holes, his titles, 'honors and rank stripped, his goeds confiscated to the State, and he declared by edict of his royal mistress incompetent to hold office under the crown forever. Estrampes declared to the military commission that he "was opposed to expeditions from the United States—that he held no commission under the Cuban Junta in New York—that he was in favor of action by the people themselves for their own freedom—that he could so have a second in command to aid him in his purposes, who but imperfectly understood the language, who has without any military acquirement or qualification, and physically incompetent for field or active service by constitutional infirmity—thence the absurdity and falsehood of the declarations made by the traitor Francisco Hernandez as regards Mr. Felix."

On being asked from whom he received the flag found in his possession, he stated that "it was given him by a lady whose name he should decline making known, as the exposure was unnecessary in the issue between him and the country, which he presumed was aiready made up by his tryers, although he demanded to be confronted with the infamous wretch Hernandez, in order that they might perceive the miserable aubterfuge whereby he had endeavored to prejudice innocent lives." The reasons assigned by Estrampes, were simply "the earnest desire in his heart for the better government of his country, as he declares of equal character and force with those used by the leaders of the late revolutionary

earnest desire in his heart for the better government of his country, as he declares of equal character and force with those used by the leaders of the late revolutionary movement in Spain.

General Concha, from his own experience of the instability of Spanish politics, should give some weight and consideration to the case of Estrampes—a few weeks, and he may need the mercy he denies. The steamer is signalized, and I close. The British alap Isabella, of 700 tons, from St. Domingo, loaded with dye woods, foundered at sea about the 16th—the captain, officers and crew were picked up by the Spanish steamer Tayaba, and carried into Manzanillo.

D.

Arraignment of Estrampes Before the Military Commis-sion-Proceedings against Mr. Felix-His Undoubted Innocence-Christmas at Havana-Stories About Gen.

'military commission," and confirmed his declarations made to the "fiscal," which I have condensed as much as possible in my letter of yesterday, to which I refer. The government, through the treachery and false denuncia-tions of Francisco Hernandez and under the advisement of General Manzano, seem determined to construct ment of General Mangano, seem determined to construct a case against Mr. Felix. What may be the object of the noble second in command, unless to destroy his chief and build for himself upon his ruin, I cannot perceive. It would seem that both these exalted dignitaires have received practic. It is one within the past few months that should admenish them to tender consideration of their peers in offence; but oblivious soon passes over the faceboxy when ambition has a purpose to establish in blood and the consideration and comfart they have received themselves when the shadow of the garrote was uncomfortably near their own persons they forget to extend to their neighbors under orramsiances less obmoxious to justice. With Extrampes, the high purpose of power which stimulated Concha—the desire for revenge against the Queen and her advising mother when he was degradingly removed from Cuba—and the ambition to close certain works he had projected outersibly for the henefit of Cuba, and, perlaps, really for more eminent fame to humself, could not have place. Extrampes atoo! along, His only object 'freedom for Cuba by Cubans,' well knowing, if he won in the desperate struggle, that the government was already or ganized, the various official designated, and the honor alone of making the first organic movement would be his. The difference is certainly in favor of Extrampes over Conclus in unselfish action and future design. If Concha won he was certain of his reward, with which he is now quietly trimming his sails to meet the rives of the royalty he opposed, and to subserve the Interests of the royalty he opposed, and to subserve the Interests of the royalty he opposed, and to subserve the Interests of the royalty he opposed, and to subserve the Interests of the royalty he opposed, and to subserve the Interests a case against Mr. Felix. What may be the object of of the accepting financial adviser of the grown whom the caused to be existed from Spain, paving the way that this excessive curse upon the industry of the realm may be restored to cater for the various fastes and habits of the daughter, and to tap again the almost depleted life arteries of the kingdom—" the public treatment to called. abits of the daughter, and to have the public trea-city. If a steries of the kingdow— the public trea-cry, so-called.

In the proceedings against Mr. F. Ilx there is gross in-in the proceedings against they cannot proceed with-

In the preceedings against Mr. Fells there is gross Inconsistency at every step, and they cannot proceed without being fully aware that he is an injured man—a shados from the graveyare might as well be called upon to
answer for planning designs of war and disturbance to
the public faith or public peace, as that person. His
health his action, and his language, since the arrival at
llatraces, as we derive from presate sources, preclude
the possibility of his having contemplated association
with any consuracy against the government. The declarations of Latracapes confirm our private advices,
and the people of the receiving as that Hernandes is a
worthless coward, who would sell his soul for a price,
to purchase layer of the second (fade) or the surface of

liberracea, as we derive from private sources, precing the pessibility of he having contemplated association with any consumer organization of the property against the government. The declarations of the property of the ecologic say that Hernandes is a worthless coward, who would sell his need fee a price, to purchase layor of the secon. Cabo, or the amine of power. We begin to feer that the predictions of Powels will be realized and hardly care to think that Mr. J. H. Felix can be safe with such an array of villanous plans and fabrications about him, integlated by one high in power, confidence and favor, and sustained by the demonications of any creators that the government can pick up from those as worthless as Francisco Hernandes. Our Christians feativities closed yesterday, and we are now on allowance of half holidays—continuing, without resumption of general business, uptil the 8th of January. At the Hotel Cubano we had an old-fashioned English and Yankee mixed Christians dinner—rich table, feast and guests. Blobertson, who bad to his credit for the United States comman receipts of the last month \$74 ! (squashble for that, all ye loverrof your country!), the best representative of the medical faculty in our city, a family representation of the sugar interests of Countains, and a good many clever folias bern every where, for enjoyment, who were duly merry over the advent of good things.

The steamer Falcon brought among her passengers J. P. Benjamin, Enq. of New Orleans.

I bear in the community a great many versions of the story of the interview between Gen. Concha and Mr. Estanopes, in the prison, but I have given you the veriable works of the parties as nearly as they could be transcribed at the moment. We have several stories in relation to Gen. Concha, which have no other foundation than the mischievous inventions of those who do not live perfays quite so purely as he does.

The friends of Mr. Felix here are very annious about in my the cape of the latter can be more than to urge their own government t

Affairs in Mexico.

We have papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th and from Vera Cruz to the 20th inst. They conta nothing of public interest.

The government papers say that there had been two serious battles fought between the troops of the govern-ment and the insurgents in the State of Guerrers—one at Teloloapam and the other at Chilchala—in both of which the rebels had been routed with great slaughter-The force of the latter is estimated at 3,000, and but tee r three were killed.

During the glorification over the election of Sante

Anna at Fuebla the chief of police of that city was murdered in cold blood, being stabbed in eighteen places with a dagger. A man who was accused of the crime

with a dagger. A man who was accused of the crime was tried by a military tribunal on the following day, and on the day succeeding that was executed.

Quite an excitement was created in the city of Mexico by the discovery of the fact that Don Antonio da Haro of Tamariz, was the very head and front of the revolutionary movement in Michoacan. He has been all the time, however, residing in the capital, secretly plotting against the government. His treason was revealed to Santa Anna by intercepted letters, and the police were at once ordered to arrest him. They found the capitals are not ordered to arrest him. They found the capitals was the police were at once ordered to arrest him. They found the capitals are not of the mountains of the mountains.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orlean Picayune, writing on the 22d December, gives the fet

owing interesting summary of news:—

The votation on the 2d turned out as was predicted, as astonishing majority having been obtained in those places the results at which are known.

I say astonishing, not because his S. H. was re-elected (tout de mieux.) but because curious results have been obtained.

astonishing majority having been obtained in those places the results at which are known.

I say astonishing, not because curious results have been obtained.

For instance, at Orizabo, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, the votes were 282, and at Vera Cruz, numbering about 8,000 souls, 5,200 voted unanimously in favor of the tyrant; and considering that every one of them had to write his name, and that during the first day's session, say ten hours, 5,000 votes were obtained, this shows how very quickly they write in this country. Besides deucting from the above number 1,000 foreigners and about 3,500 women and children, the number of voters is rather extraordinary.

On the day of Guadalupe, the patron saint of the republic, every body was obliged to illuminate his house, an illustration of the heavy guaranteeing to foreigners that their religious opasious shall be respected.

By this law Protestants are compelled either to worship Catholic saints or to pay a fine of from 36 to 3100.

This is, however, one of the most insignificant tree-passes against duly established treaties.

On the last trip of the Orieshe, considerable remittances of specie wor to go by her, (considerable passes against duly established treaties.

On the last trip of the Orieshe, considerable remittances of specie wor duly cleared, as well as the vessel, the day previous, a norther having prevented its being such specie was duly cleared, as well as the vessel, the day previous, a norther having prevented its being shipped on the 7th. However, to the astonishment of everybody, the embarking of it was not allowed.

Several of the principal merchants interested in the alignment wated upon the Collector, s man distinguished for his grasping proposities and manifest injustice inflicted on commerce, by which proceedings he brought the proceeds of the Custom House down to about one-third of what it was before, but he properly high refused to let the money pass, adding that if it was for the Paglish steam had been a large distance in an open port, and t

greatest reason, too.

These people consider our government as corrupt as their own, and no efforts will be spared to obtain by bribery what cannot be obtained by other and fairer means.

The name of the Mexican banker who is to proceed to Washington to negotiate the immediate payment, whither other understrappers have preceded him to pave the way, is publicly stated.

I give you this warning, as many of our citizens have

pave the way, is publicly stated.

I give you this warning as many of our citizens have been unserupulously plandered by this government and its putty officers, and look to our government to see justice done to their just demands.

If they are chastic one of their tends by the Mexican government, people at Washington who may lend themselves to such dealings just knowing these facts) may have to wait years for the payment justly due to them.

have to wait years for the payment justly due to them.

Expulsions are the order of the day again, and a so-called compriner having been detected at the city, A. Haro, Munor Leeo, and M. Payno were to be seat of, but escaped.

I suppose they will swell the mass of revolutionists all over the country, and something may be expected from them, as they are men of ability and belong to the ranks of the liberals.

or the liberals.

The revolution is gaining ground every day, and although the government papers report daily victories at Morella. Ac, nobody believes it.

There is just money enough left to pay the troops of the capital for a month or so, not including extraordinary expenses to keep down revolution. The payments of the troops are two months and a half in arrears at this place, and in all other cities are reported to be the same, with the examplian of the capital.

All duties in this port, as before stated, reduced by the simplicity and file all of the collector to a mere cipner, are discounted for the next five months to come, and discounted for the next five months to come, or rule stares them in the face unless the \$3,000, obtained.

be obtained.

Our Minister receives, nothing but insults in reply to fine demands of fair justice being dealt out; but they would crime to him were be to hold out expectations of the \$3.00,000 being paid over. Such shousaure weath naturally injure New Orienne, as, by withholding these fronts, such steps can be insured from the next government as will prevent the exalusion of American preduces at present practice.

The fair at San Juan will be most insignificant this year, and several people that went there have been murdered, amongst them an American, called Dr. Devne. It is said that Alvarez is advancing and that the towers of Mexico are garrisoned with troops to keep down the

of Mexico are garrisoned with troops to keep down the people.

The steamer liurbile, now called Gregorea, broke down on her trip to Matamoras, and the Santa Ahna is now taking the fends in her place.

This and similar services will be the only ones she can perform, as she will neve proceed to Acapulco, nor the new titurbile estiter. The money spent for them is threwn a way, achieved as a great deal paid for gampowder, balle, she, as well as coals daily arriving by the carge. Some new contracts, no doubt, will be given out if the person taking them will negotiate at the same time—the \$2,000,000. Perhaps somebody may do it, and do the wall street people heaven at the same time. They don't descree any better if they cannot look through it. Papers say that Arrangots has remounced his place to minister.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Bhostoway Traaras.—The old and favorite piece, which has drawn good houses every night on which it has been played, "The Beggar's Opera," is announced for this evening. "Sophia" Supper" will also be played, and the annotements close with a divertissement.

Bowersy Traaras.—The benefit of Mr. John Winand comes off to night. There are four popular pieces announced. The first is "Fortune's Frolie," the next the musical fare of "The Poor Soldier." The "Idde Wheness" will follow, and all closes with the "Massacre of Michilmatchinae."

Michilimackinac."

Nikto's Garnes.—Afternefit is announced for this evening, the receipts to be appropriated to the railed of the
suffering poor of New York. The opers of the "Bohemian Girl," and "Lucy of Lammermoor," the "Barage
and the Maiden," and a musical olio, are the entertain-

ments.

Response THEATHE.—The pieces announced for this eva-ning are such as cannot fall to draw a jarge house. The "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty" commences the amune-ments, and they will terminate with the natirical piece called "Apollo in New York."

Wallack's THEATER.—The new drama, in two acts, called "The littlers," commences the amusements. That piece will be succeeded by the favorite piece cutting.
"A Gentleman from Ireland," and the "Artful Desgar" concludes all.

"A Gentleman from Printed concludes all Mernovoleran Trearms.—Shakepeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" will be performed, with Mr. Buchanan the American tragedism, in that character, and Mr. M. Jones as Lady Macbeth. Mr. Canoll plays the character of Macduff. The comic sketch of "Chele itse" concludes the entertainments. It is hoped the attendance will be respectable.

American Museum.—This favorite resort a crowled every day, and the performances afford the greatest satisfaction. "Charles the Record" is pinoused for both the afterneon and evening—Mesers. J. R. Boott and C. W. Clark in the leading characters.

Woon's Varcous —This hall is crowled nightly, and

Woon's Vancours. - This hall is crowled nightly, and the annusements, generally speaking, afford the greatest Brezzar's Szazzatowa costions to give their be league operas with success. "Sommambale" is a nounced for this evening.

THE ACCOUNT SETTING.—The claim made by this State against the general government, for advances in the war of 1812, has been arranged, and in a letter to Adjutant Seneral Vanderpeel, Secretary Guthrie writes that a draft for between SIL,500 and \$12,000 will be sent, payrible to the order of the Qurerner of this State, to-day or on Tuesday matt. This claim has been a long with before Congress, and is adjusted under the act of last winter.—dibony Atlas, Dec. 39.